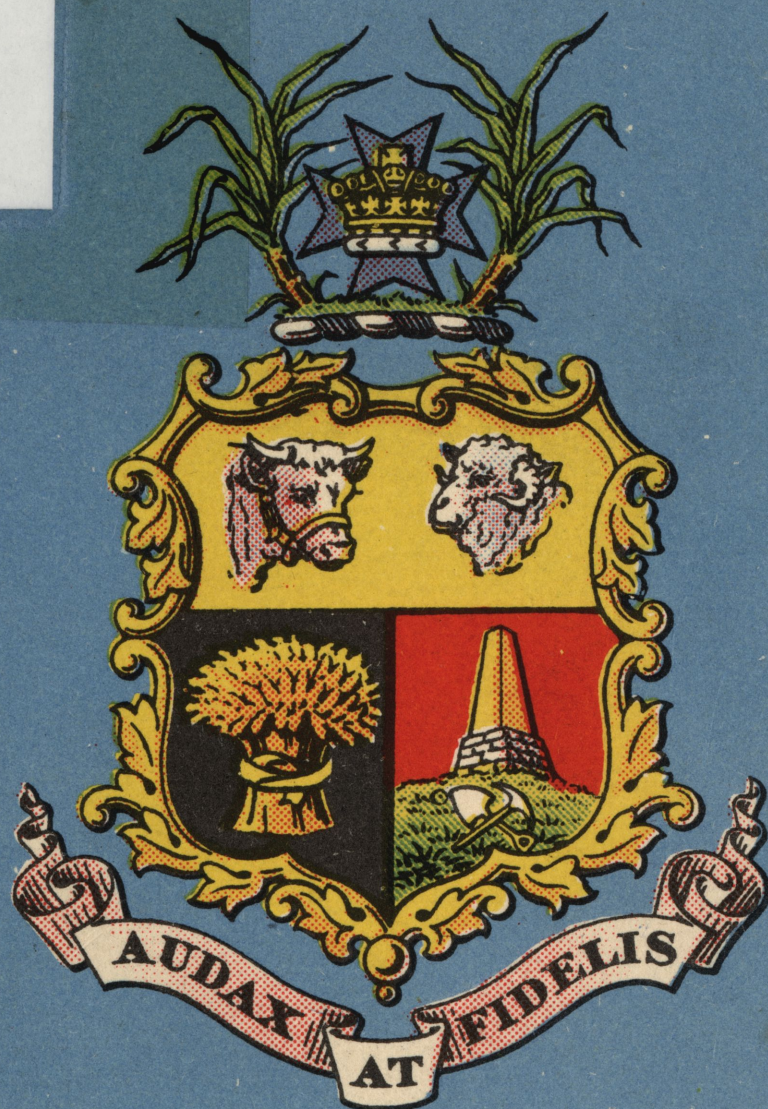


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THIRD EDITION

# IT'S LOOK



AT

# QUEENSLAND





*City Hall, Brisbane.*



# LET'S LOOK AT QUEENSLAND

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## AREA

**Q**UEENSLAND is the second largest State in the Commonwealth. It has an area of 670,500 square miles of which rather more than half are within the Tropics.

Its greatest length is 1,300 miles, or about the same distance as from Brisbane to Adelaide via Sydney and Melbourne by air, or from London to Leningrad.

Its greatest width, from the coast to the 138th meridian, is 940 miles, or 50 miles more than from Brisbane to Melbourne via Sydney by air, or 20 miles more than from London to Warsaw.

It is rather more than twice the size of New South Wales, eight times that of Victoria, and more than six times the size of New Zealand.

The British Isles, France, Germany, and Italy could be contained comfortably within its borders.

## CLIMATE

Queensland enjoys one of the most equable climates in the world.

The normal range of winter temperature is from 60 to 78 degrees.

The mean maximum temperature at Brisbane during the peak of summer is 85 degrees, with, of course, higher temperatures in the Tropics where, however, the heat is mitigated by cool sea breezes from the Pacific.

Inland temperatures have a high range, but humidity is low.

Rainfall varies from about 35 to 40 inches in the southeastern portion of the State to some 200 inches in the Innisfail district, North Queensland, where the fall is on an average of 170 inches a year. In the western portions of the State the rainfall tapers away to some 10 inches in the most distant.

**STATE LIBRARY OF QUEENSLAND**



## POPULATION

The estimated population of Queensland at June 30, 1949, was 1,150,771. The population of the capital city, Brisbane, was 424,000, and the largest provincial cities were Toowoomba (36,500), Rockhampton (36,000), Townsville (35,200), Ipswich (33,400), Cairns (17,300), Bundaberg (16,400, Maryborough (15,500), and Mackay (13,900).

The population of the State increased in a greater ratio than that of any other State of the Commonwealth between the censuses of 1933 and 1947.

## GOVERNMENT

The Government of Queensland consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly.

The State Parliament, alone among State Legislatures in Australia, has only one House—the Legislative Assembly of 75 members. Eleven Ministers of the Crown, each of whom must be a member of the Legislative Assembly, compose the State Cabinet. Presided over by the Governor, these Ministers form the Executive Government of the State.

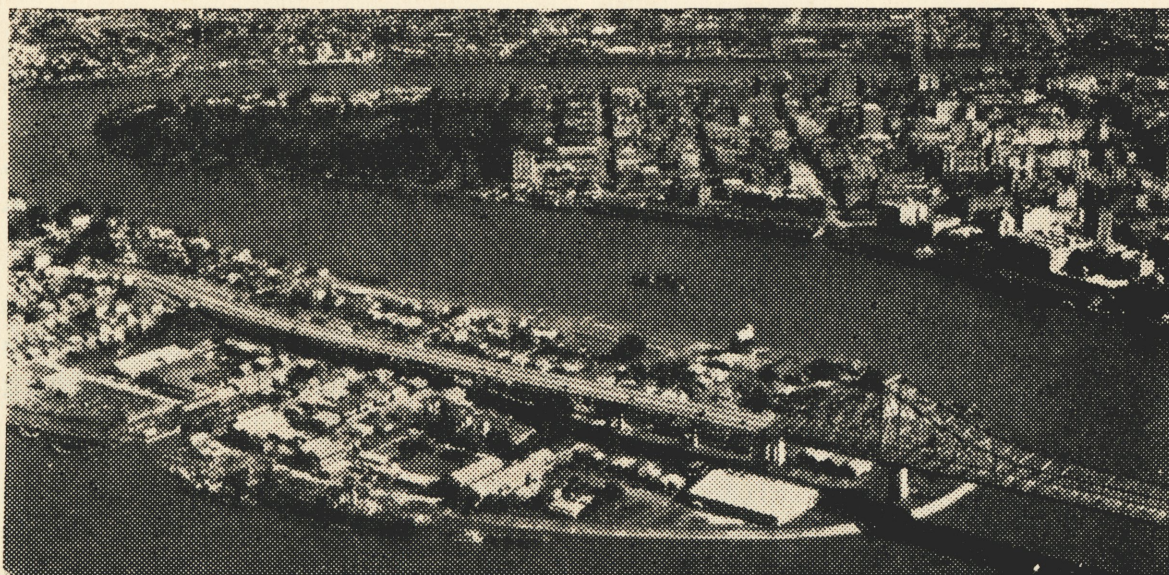
## THE CAPITAL

The City of Brisbane, capital of the State of Queensland, is unique in Australia in that no other local authority embraces within its sphere of control undertakings such as water supply and sewerage, electricity (including power house), tramways, municipal buses, ferries, and cemeteries.

Greater Brisbane was inaugurated in 1925 following the adoption of the Greater Brisbane Act by Parliament on October 30, 1924. Under this scheme, 19 municipal councils and several boards were abolished, and in their place the Brisbane City Council, with control over an area of 375 square miles, was created.

The Greater Brisbane Act as amended in 1950 provides that the Council shall consist of a Lord Mayor and 24 aldermen—one for each ward. Under the old regime there were 205 aldermen and councillors in the area now known as Greater Brisbane.





*Brisbane from the Air.*

The Lord Mayor and aldermen are elected on the adult franchise, the Lord Mayor being elected by the whole of the electors voting as one ward.

The Council is elected for three years.

Brisbane has the finest City Hall in Australasia. Completed 19 years ago, the building occupies an island site of more than two acres. The tall clock tower rises to a height of 302 feet above the ground. Surmounting the tower is a metal sphere containing a red neon light which in normal times serves as an air beacon and is visible for many miles. Total cost of the building and contents was £980,000, and the building became famous as the "Million Pound Town Hall."

A fine set of Westminster chimes is installed with the clock and the hour bell weighs  $4\frac{1}{4}$  tons. The four small bells weigh approximately 3 tons.

In addition to housing the various municipal departments, which are accommodated in suites of well-lit and ventilated offices, the building contains one of the largest and most handsome concert halls in the Commonwealth.



## PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Sugar cane is Queensland's most important crop. It is grown in the wettest parts of the coastal plain. Other important crops are—wheat, maize, sorghum, lucerne hay, pineapples, bananas, peanuts, tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkins, citrus fruit, apples, grapes, and tobacco.

Queensland's dairy herds, nearly 1½ million cattle, are pastured in the eastern part of the State. Butter and cheese factories have been established at many centres. Pig-raising is an important industry in the dairying districts.

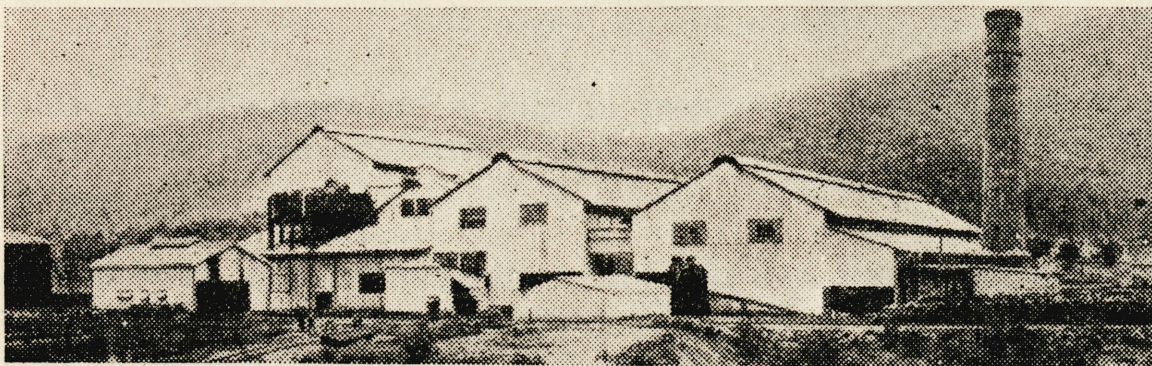
On the rougher and less well-grassed country of eastern Queensland a large proportion of the State's 5,000,000 beef cattle is carried.

Most of Queensland's sheep, which in good seasons have numbered over 20,000,000, are pastured on the great natural grasslands of the interior, with some on the Darling Downs.

## SUGAR

The amount of sugar cane harvested in Queensland in 1949 was 6,518,042 tons, from which was produced 896,236 tons 94 net titre sugar by 32 mills. It is estimated that the 1950 production will be considerably higher.

Of the sugar produced, 464,982 tons was required for the home market and the balance was exported. The home consumption price was £24 6s. a ton, and export £29 7s. 6d. The total value of production was £23,967,000.



*Tully Sugar Mill.*



## DAIRYING

Of the 1,432,760 dairy cattle in Queensland at 31 March, 1950, 927,296 were milking cows. There are about 29,000 owners of dairy cattle and the total butter production for 1949-50 was 109,278,000 lb., valued at £12,300,000. Cheese made amounted to 20,276,000 lb., worth £1,200,000. There are 97 dairy factories, land and buildings of which are valued at £805,000 and plant at £916,000. Most of the butter produced comes from the southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough districts each produce about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest is manufactured on the Downs.



*A Farm, Kingaroy District.*

## COTTON

Queensland soils are admirably suited to the growing of cotton. The area under cultivation, relatively small, has increased greatly in 1950 following a guaranteed price for 5 years.

## TOBACCO

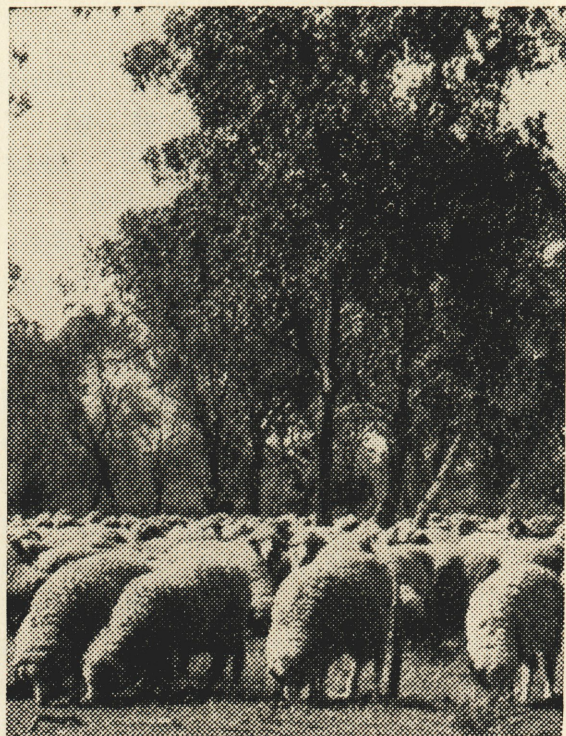
The tobacco industry in Queensland has a promising future, especially in the Mareeba and Dimbulah districts. Current production falls far short of Australian demand. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1949-50 was 2,677 acres, producing 22,675 cwt. of dried leaf. Value of the 1,750,000 lb. of leaf produced in the Mareeba-Dimbulah district in the year ended June 30, 1950, was £560,000, compared with 984,952 lb. in 1948 valued at £169,174.



## WOOL

As a wool producing State, Queensland ranks with Victoria after New South Wales. Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep.

Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Total wool shorn from 17,156,033 sheep in 1948-49 was 141,378,514 lb. of greasy wool, of a total value of £29,442,000.



*Merino Wethers,  
Tara District.*

## BEEF

There were 4,872,018 beef cattle in Queensland at March 31, 1950, and 13 meatworks and eight bacon factories are in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. In 1949-50 overseas export of meat from Queensland was valued at £11,805,000, this State's share of the Australian export figure amounting to 38 per cent.

## FRUITS

The annual value of the Queensland fruit crop is about £3,000,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-quarter of the Australian banana crop.



## **WHEAT AND MAIZE**

Approximately 12 million bushels of wheat were harvested on the Darling Downs in 1949-50. Maize brings around £1,000,000 a year. The chief maize-producing districts are the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts in South-East Queensland and the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland.

## **FISHERIES**

Before the war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish and of pearls, pearl shell, and other shell. During the war years, there was a cessation of tropical fisheries. Operations were resumed in 1945. For 1948-49, value of fisheries production was £914,392.

During 1948-49, 3,359 boats, valued with their equipment at £903,022, and employing 7,021 men, were engaged in the industry.

## **MINING**

Queensland possesses valuable mineral resources, much of which has yet been untapped.

Among the mineral deposits of the State are: gold, copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, molybdenite, antimony, fluorspar, gypsum, mica, manganese, iron, barytes, chrome, cobalt, scheelite, coal, graphite, oil shale, limestone, phosphate rock, marble, granite, diatomite, dolomite, magnesite, beryllium, tantalite, silica, agate, corundum, tuff, basalt, zircon-ilmenite-rutile concentrates and gem stones including sapphire, opal, garnet, olivine, turquoise and topaz.

Mt. Isa Mines Ltd. are the sole silver-lead-zinc producers, but plan to operate copper deposits as soon as the necessary equipment and plant are available. Mt. Morgan Ltd. are the major gold and copper producers of the State at the present time.

During the year ended December 31, 1949, the total mineral production was valued at £11,976,837, compared with £9,283,804 in 1948.

The search for oil should reach its peak during the current year.





*Mt. Isa Mine from the Air.*

—Photo., "Courier-Mail."



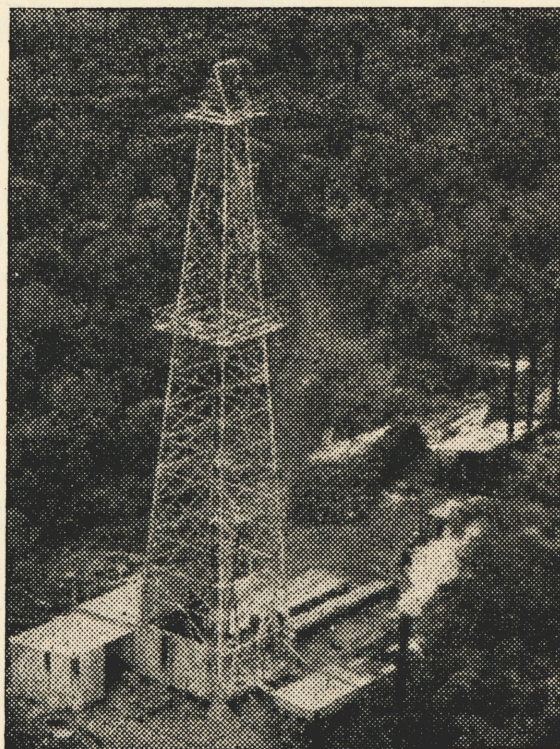
## COAL

Queensland has enormous coal deposits, which extend over some 73,000 square miles of the State. In an area of 17,800 square miles are known and proved measures calculated as upwards of 2,000 million tons.

They comprise in the main black coal and ranging from sub-bituminous to semi-anthracitic, the greatest proportion being of average to high quality bituminous.

At Blair Athol in Central Queensland, some 239 miles inland, is the largest known deposit in the Southern Hemisphere. Seams up to 93 feet thick are being mined by open-cut methods. The coal has a fairly high calorific value and a low ash content, and is excellent for steaming.

At Callide, also in the Central district, an estimated 21,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are located within 1,000 acres. Two open-cuts are now in production on seams up to 60 feet thick. Under an agreement between the Queensland and Victorian Governments, Victoria will take up to 300,000 tons of Callide coal a year for three years.



*Drilling for Oil,  
Roma District.*

## QUEENSLAND COAL BOARD

Since the establishment of the Queensland Coal Board in January, 1949, it has held many conferences with colliery proprietors and the Union and has inspected the majority of the mines in the State. Many improvements have been effected and the industry is being equipped to cope with all demands likely to be made on it in the future.



## OIL SEARCH

The search for petroleum has been carried on for many years in Queensland. Indications of its presence in the Roma district have encouraged the expenditure of much money on drilling, but no deposits of commercial significance have yet been found. However, intensive searches, including deep drilling by the most modern methods, have been undertaken in recent years.

Four Australian companies are actively engaged in the Roma area. The Shell Company has entered the field with authority to prospect exclusively over 31,000 square miles south of Roma and non-exclusively over 28,000 square miles north of Roma. This company has spent over £250,000 in geological mapping, geophysical, and topographical surveys. It began by putting down 30 scout bores in the Rolleston area to depths ranging to 3,000 feet, and is making a deep test ranging to a depth of 10,000 feet. Site for the deep test is 100 miles from the railhead at Springsure and 40 miles south of Rolleston, on the Morella Holding. Grand total expenditure of the company to June 30, 1949, was £683,400.

Signs of petroleum in the Roma district have encouraged drilling for many years, but none of it on an intensive scale.

Residents of Roma recall with enthusiasm the strike of gas in a bore put down for water at the top of Hospital Hill, west of the town in 1900. At 3,683 ft. natural gas blew into the hole and the flow was estimated at 39,000 cubic ft. a day. A gasometer was erected, pipes laid and lamps set up in the streets. In 1906 the streets were lit for ten days and then the flow stopped. A third well was drilled on Hospital Hill in 1908. Gas in real volume came in at 3,702 ft. Then the gas caught fire, and a spectacular blaze lasted six weeks before it could be extinguished.

One well for some time discharged great quantities of wet petroliferous gas which, when treated, gave thousands of gallons of good petrol which was sold locally.

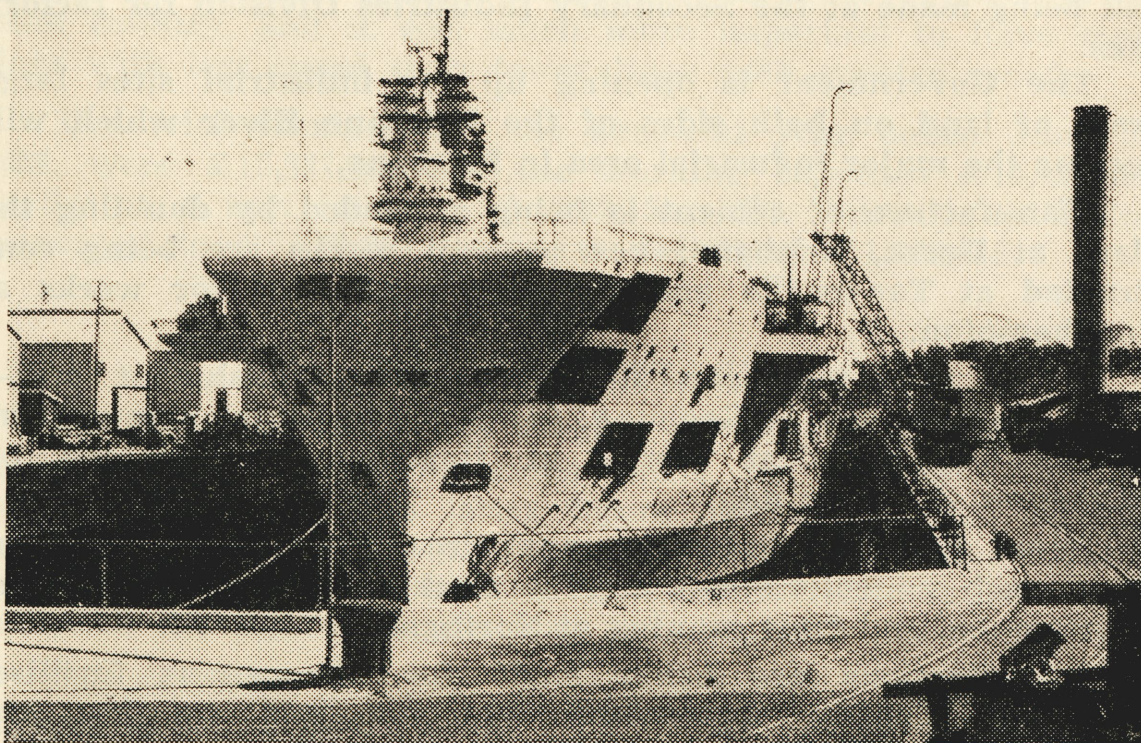
The Roma Blocks Oil Co. recovered hundreds of gallons of high-grade petroleum from one of its prospecting wells.



## PORTS AND HARBOURS

The port of Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river.

Brisbane's graving dock is one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The dock can accommodate with reasonable comfort a single merchant vessel 800 ft. long, 80 ft. beam, with 32 ft. draught. Alternatively, the equivalent of two ships, each 380 ft. long, can be docked.



*H.M. Aircraft Carrier "Unicorn," Brisbane Graving Dock.*

In addition to Brisbane, Queensland has several excellent ports and natural harbours. These include the river port of Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy River, and its deep-water wharfage at Port Alma; Gladstone, with a magnificent harbour; Mackay, which has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels; Bowen, with a good natural harbour; Townsville, a "made" port open to the sea, well-equipped for its traffic; and Cairns, also a "made" port, and well-equipped.



## SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Secondary industries in Queensland continue to make rapid progress and many new industries have been established. Since 1939-40, the number of factories has increased by 33 per cent. and factory employment by 50 per cent., while value of production has increased by 155 per cent.

Most of the former war-time buildings converted for industry are now fully occupied. New premises are being constructed by new industries.

Many enquiries both from other States and Overseas are still being made at the Secondary Industries Division for factory sites.

The Government is opening up for industrial sites large areas of land on both sides of the Brisbane River which will become the major industrial area in Brisbane.

Manufacture of cement is being expanded by doubling the plant at Darra, Brisbane; new cement works are being constructed at Townsville and there is a proposal for works at Rockhampton.

Other new industries in course of establishment are:— Motor tyre factory at Geebung, insulation material manufacture at Rocklea, chemical works at Hamilton and linseed oil extraction at Northgate.

Some post-war industries are already expanding installations, such as cotton spinning at Rocklea, textile weaving at Tcwoomba, and fruit canning at Northgate.

Investigations are being made for nitrogenous fertiliser works in Central Queensland and for jute growing and manufacture in North Queensland.

Decentralisation of industries throughout Queensland is being encouraged and many large industrial enterprises are already successfully operating throughout the State.

Large scale coal deposits at Blair Athol and Callide are being mined by open-cut methods to ensure adequate supplies of coal for industry, and electric power production is being expanded as quickly as possible.

The Secondary Industries Division welcomes enquiries on all industrial matters and will give every assistance to intending industrialists.



## RAILWAYS

Queensland has the greatest railway mileage of any State in the Commonwealth—6,560 miles. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge track).

The railways have been a major factor in the development of the State, and provide the reason why Queensland is the most decentralised State in the Commonwealth.

In the early period of railway construction, a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches was deliberately chosen because railway construction had to be pushed on rapidly in order to develop the back country, and it was much more important to have more lines with less speed than fewer lines with greater speed.

The total earnings for the financial year ended June 30, 1950, were £15,531,650 and the working expenses £15,468,496, producing a nett revenue of £63,154. The interest on capital amounted to £1,529,200 leaving a deficit of £1,466,046.

## RECORD HAULAGE

An all time record was created in 1949-50 by the haulage of 5,950,083 tons of paying goods traffic, the earnings therefrom being £10,232,906. This latter figure although not as high as the peak war figure in the financial year 1942-43 constituted a peace time record for earnings from goods traffic, and actually exceeded the figure for the war year 1943-44.

The passenger journeys in 1949-50 totalled 32,185,034 for a revenue of £2,738,824.

The parcels, mails, &c., traffic in 1949-50 yielded £1,278,694, an increase of £110,797 on the previous year, while the revenue from livestock aggregated £1,281,226 as against £1,303,854 during 1948-49.

The Department has embarked upon a vigorous programme for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the railways. Major works include the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railways. New rolling-stock under order at June 30, 1950, included 145 locomotives and 3,511 wagons. X





*Powerful machinery used in road construction.*



## ROADS

At June 30, 1950, there were 20,608 miles of roads controlled by the Queensland Main Roads Commission. Of this total 7,610 miles were State highways and 10,875 miles main roads.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

Under the State Transport Facilities Act, a single Commissioner is constituted to control road transport facilities within the State.

Provision is made for the licensing of services for the carriage of passengers and goods. Vehicles are controlled to the extent to which they are used for the purpose of carrying on such services.

Local authorities and other Government instrumentalities which have legal power to operate road transport services are given a measure of preference, not only in obtaining new licenses but also in the acquisition of privately operated services.



*Main Roads Commission Camp.*







## **ELECTRICITY**

Electricity supply has been firmly established by the Government on a regional basis. Since its establishment in 1938, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland has been able to achieve a large measure of amalgamation and co-ordination. To date five regions of electricity supply controlled by five regional boards have been constituted—Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns, and South Burnett.

In the first three, new steam generating stations to serve the whole of their regions are now under construction and the commissioning of the first station at Howard is scheduled for early 1951. In the Cairns region the development of the Tully Falls for hydro-electricity purposes has been approved and construction work has been commenced.

In order to encourage the supply of electricity, particularly in rural areas, the Government introduced a subsidy scheme whereby subsidies up to one-third of the cost are available for electrical schemes generally, and up to one-half of the cost of all electrical works in Western Queensland where there are special difficulties to be met.

The works programme of public electric authorities is estimated at £23 million of which £3¼ million was spent during 1949-50 and an amount in excess of £6 million is scheduled for expenditure for the current 1950-51 period.

## **IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION**

Up to the present, the construction of works for water conservation and irrigation in Queensland has generally been on a relatively small scale. One major exception is Somerset Dam which is nearing completion on the Stanley River, a tributary of the Brisbane River. This structure is under the control of Stanley River Works Board and will impound a maximum of 724,000 acre feet of water, its main functions being for city water supply and flood mitigation.



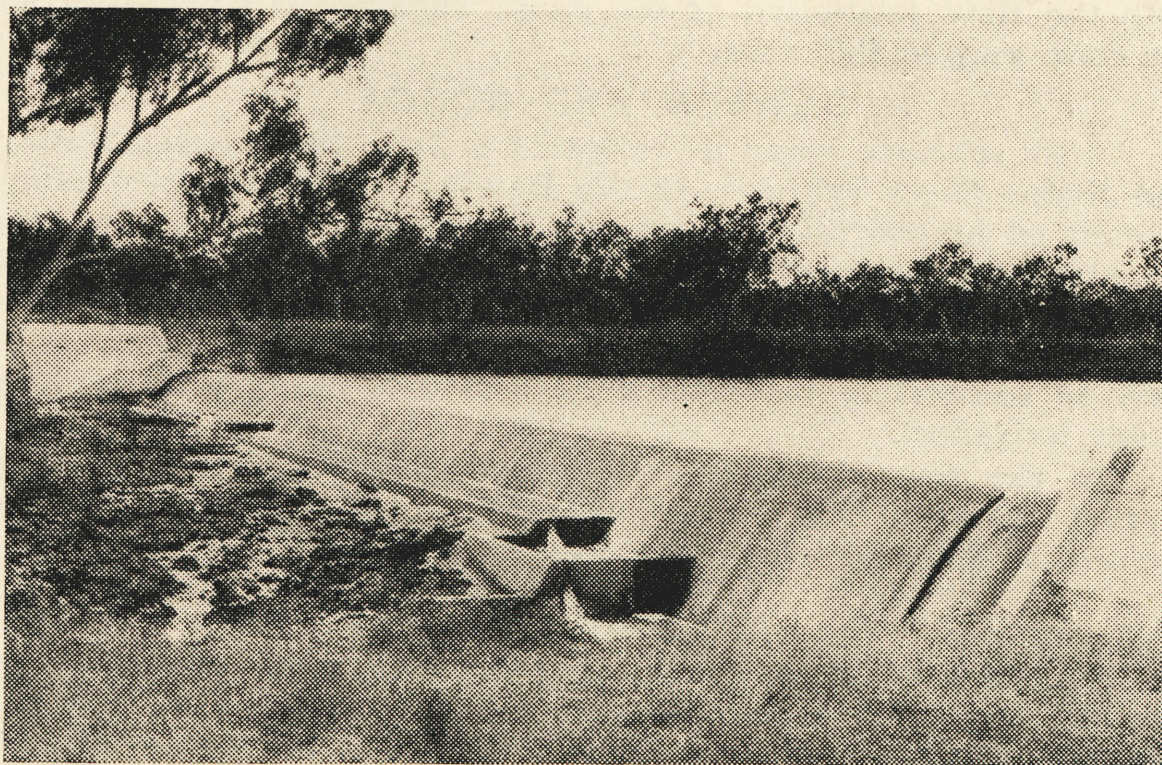
Some 98,000 acres are irrigated in Queensland out of a total of about 2,000,000 acres under agriculture. The annual value of production from the irrigated land is conservatively estimated at £8,500,000 out of the total gross value of agricultural produce of about £37,000,000.

Sugar cane has the biggest area irrigated of any crop, with a total of over 42,000 acres, of which the Burdekin Delta area contains about 30,000 acres, and the Maryborough-Bundaberg districts about 9,000 acres.

Fodder and vegetables are the other main irrigated crops, each with about 22,000 acres. In both cases the Moreton district contains about 15,000 acres out of the total.

Other crops irrigated include tobacco, fruit, pasture, and cotton. Tobacco is grown chiefly in the Inglewood district in the south, and the Mareeba-Dimbulah district in the north.

Investigations are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation.



*Bruce Weir on the Walsh River.*



## **BURDEKIN DAM**

The biggest of these is the Burdekin Scheme on parts of which work has already begun. The complete scheme involves the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream, from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary supply channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam.

An irrigation area has been established at Clare, about 27 miles from the river mouth, where 30 returned servicemen have been settled on irrigated tobacco farms. Water is pumped from the river at central pumping stations, and distributed to the farms through channel systems. This work is continuing and the scheme will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin project.

## **WALSH RIVER**

Preparations are also being made for the establishment of an irrigation area in the Mareeba-Dimbula area, based on the construction of a storage dam on the Walsh River above Tabacum. Water will be supplied through a channel system with the flow controlled at the dam. Tobacco will probably be the main crop in this area.

## **DAWSON AND NOGOA**

Other schemes being investigated include the Dawson Valley and Nogoia River Projects. In the Dawson Valley a considerable amount of investigation was carried out over 20 years ago. An irrigation area was established at Theodore, and this has proved the success of irrigation for a wide variety of crops in the Dawson Valley. Further investigations are in progress with a view to controlling the river flow and developing a large area under irrigation.

On the Nogoia River preliminary investigations have been carried out at a likely dam site, and an irrigation area in the vicinity of Emerald is contemplated.

## **ARTESIAN BASIN**

The work of administering and controlling the use of water flowing from the Great Artesian Basin continues to receive attention so that this great national asset can be conserved and utilised to the fullest possible advantage.



## TIMBER

Queensland grows some of the most beautiful and valuable timber in the world. The sheen, figuring and variety of its cabinet timbers have won for the State the reputation of being a treasure house of fine woods.

In 1948-49, the forests of Queensland yielded 404,000,000 super. feet to the sawmills and plymills, of which 52 per cent. was from Crown lands. Logs treated by the plywood and veneer industry in 1948-49 totalled 32,011,000 super. feet and produced 104,262,000 square feet of plywoods.



*Felling from Springboard.*

The accumulated growth of centuries has been ruthlessly cut and Queensland must depend for its future supplies mainly on the annual growth. The forestry policy, therefore, is to regard the forests as tree farms to be brought into a vigorous growing condition so that the annual growth will provide an annual crop of wood sufficient to meet yearly needs.

The Queensland Forestry Department is carrying out an extensive programme of reforestation, silvicultural treatment of forests and harvesting and marketing of logs.

Expenditure in 1948-49 amounted to £1,569,345. Of this, reforestation work absorbed £692,494; harvesting and marketing of mill logs, piles, poles, and girders £626,409; general administration £130,891; provision of access roads £68,601 and acquisition of land for forestry purposes £15,907. An amount of £35,043 was spent on the care and management of National Parks, which is also entrusted to the Forestry Department.



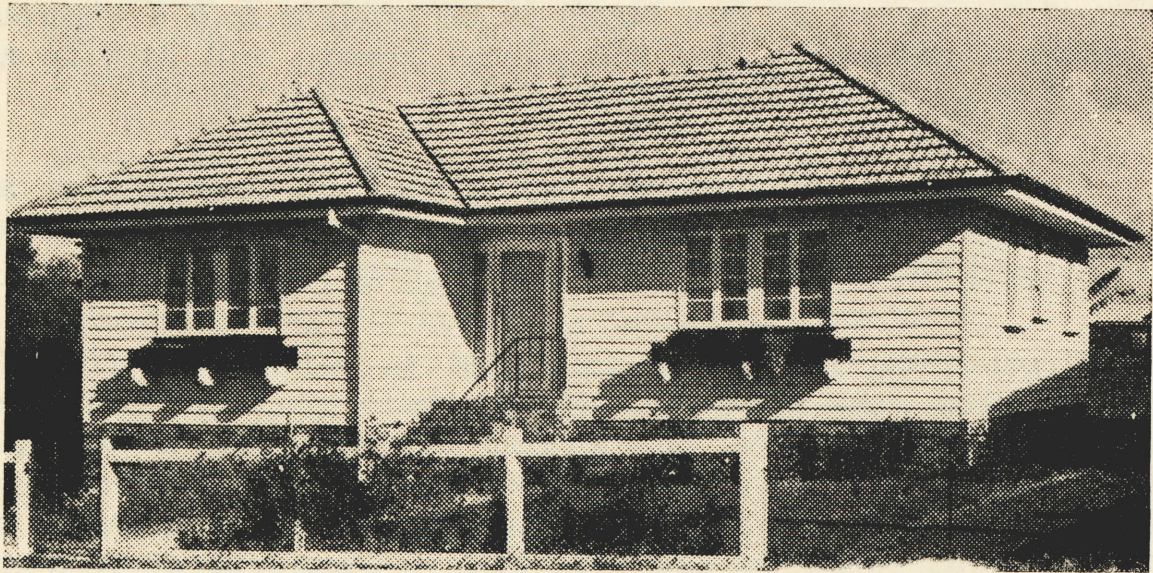
## HOUSING

The Queensland Government has taken active steps to overcome the lag caused by the war and also to cope with the normal demand for houses. The Queensland Housing Commission is responsible for carrying out Government policy which seeks the erection of the maximum number of houses and the encouragement of home ownership.

The terms of the Commission's Home Purchase Scheme have been progressively liberalised. The present interest— $3\frac{5}{8}$  per cent.—and the repayments—9s. 1d. per month for each £100 borrowed—are lower than at any time since the scheme commenced in 1911. Loans are repayable over 30 years but may be repaid earlier if so desired. At the discretion of the Commission loans are approved up to 90 per cent. of the value of the security with a maximum loan of £1,750 (timber) and £2,000 (brick).

The Commission also operates the "Home Builders' Deposit Scheme" under which intending home owners deposit regular sums with the Commission. When such moneys are subsequently applied towards a house through the Commission, a special subsidy at 4 per cent. per annum is credited thereto.

The Commission's head office is at Anzac Square, Brisbane.



*Housing Commission Home, Chermside.*



## EDUCATION

Education in Queensland has developed in harmony with the Australian acceptance of the English public school tradition and the Scottish ideal of providing educational facilities from primary school to university for every child of the people.

Primary education is "free, secular, and compulsory" to the age of 14 years, or until the pupil has completed the requirements of Grade VII. The leaving age is to be extended to 15 years when circumstances permit.

In certain schools the curriculum is given a definite bias towards agricultural and other vocational training.

Children in isolated districts receive tuition from the Primary Correspondence School. Scholarships enable pupils passing a qualifying examination to obtain free tuition at any State secondary school or at any non-State approved secondary school, and allowances are paid to scholarship holders whose parents are within the basic-wage group.

Pupils in primary schools are also supplied free with Queensland Readers, exercise, drawing and copy books, and with pens, pencils, rulers and rubbers.

In addition to the regular curriculum, but not at the expense of any important part of it, the majority of children in attendance at country schools receive some form of manual training. This usually takes the form of instruction and practice in wood-work, tin-smithing and leather work for the boys, while the girls follow the various branches of domestic science.

Many schools in the city and country are equipped with wireless sets, and regular broadcasts to schools are arranged by the department in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The cinema has also entered the schoolroom, and children all over the State are now aided in their studies by this very effective adjunct of instruction.



## **SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

State high schools have been established in all of the large cities and towns, most of which also have grammar and denominational schools.

Scholarships and scholarship allowances enable a large number of Queensland boys and girls to obtain secondary education.

Free tuition is provided for all scholarship-holders attending State secondary schools, and scholarship-holders attending approved non-State secondary schools have their tuition fees paid by the department.

Twenty-three open scholarships are granted annually to the University of Queensland. The Senior public examination is used for purposes of the award of these scholarships. With two scholarships granted from the Queensland Agricultural College, the total scholarships are 25.

State scholarship allowances of £42 for the first year and £52 for the second year are paid according to parents' income to pupils who are forced to live away from home.

These students are eligible for extension scholarships after passing the Junior University examination. The allowances here have been increased to £68 for the first year and £84 for the second year.

A Board of Adult Education carries on a State system of adult education.

The Queensland Agricultural High School and College at Gatton provides the son of the farmer or grazier with an education fully designed to fit him for his occupation.

The college is admitted to be the equal of any similar institution in the Commonwealth.

The educational system in Queensland is completed by the University, which has eleven faculties, granting degrees in Arts, Law, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Science, Architecture and Education.

Diplomas are awarded in Education, Physiotherapy, Physical Education, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Music, Journalism, Commerce, and Architecture, and certificates are awarded in Education, Architecture and Accountancy.

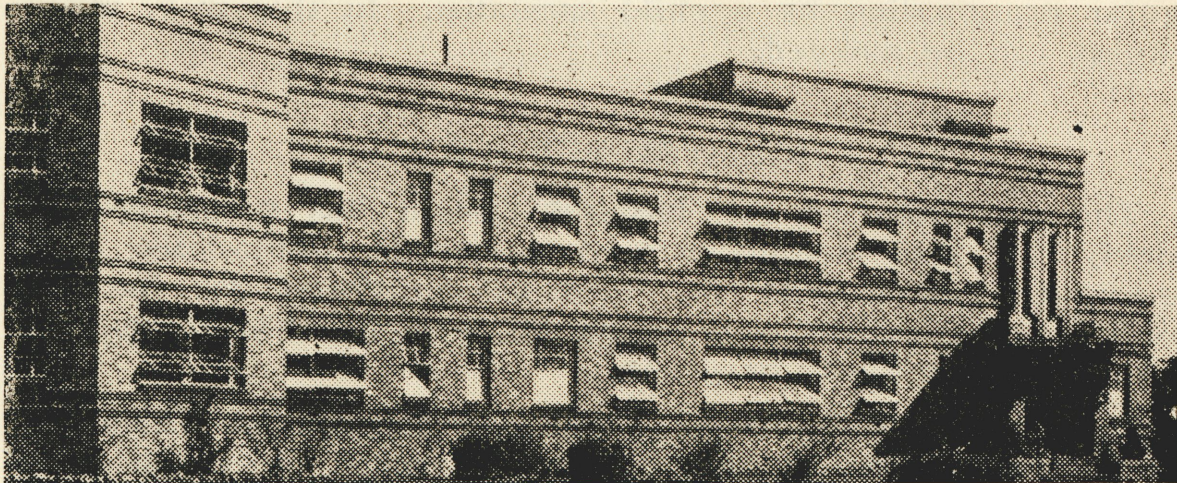


## PUBLIC HEALTH

Queensland has given a lead to the rest of Australia in the provision of its hospital, maternal, and child welfare services.

In co-operation with the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government introduced the Hospitals Benefits Scheme as from January 1, 1946, whereby free in-patient treatment was provided in public wards for everyone and a reduction of 8s. a day in non-public wards and any approved private hospitals.

The Queensland Government, however, is unique in that it bears the whole cost of the free out-patient service instituted on January 1, 1946. No other State in the Commonwealth does this.



*Maternity Hospital, Ipswich.*

The Institute of Medical Research financed by the Government conducts research into the prevention of disease in Queensland.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

The Maternal and Child Welfare Services now cover the whole State. There are 109 maternity hospitals throughout Queensland, and the number of births in State maternity hospitals has steadily increased until now it is over 73 per cent. of the total for Queensland.



Maternity hospitals are built to a standard plan which permits extensions to be added when required, and provision is made for private as well as public wards. The cost of construction of these to date approximates £1,000,000.

Pre-natal advice is freely given at all maternity hospitals and expert attention is available for premature babies or those that are frail at birth.

It is proposed to extend the scheme of toddlers' clinics to fill the gap between the baby clinics and the School Medical Service so that the medical history of each child, up to school-leaving age, may be recorded. Twenty-five toddler centres already have been established, mainly in the metropolitan area.

These clinics are to deal with children while they are well, and parents are asked to bring their children along for a regular examination by a child specialist. In this way, much sickness can be avoided.

### HOSPITAL BUILDING.

The extension of the hospital system has progressed as quickly as the manpower and materials limitations have permitted. For 1950-51 the financial provision for hospital building activities has been £2,020,925 for general hospitals, and £100,693 for maternity hospitals.

The works on the Hospital building programme which are in all parts of the State are being constructed as expeditiously as the material supply position will permit.

Largest work in progress is the construction of the new hospital at Townsville. The estimated cost is £350,000. It will be the biggest single unit hospital in the State.

A contract has been let for the supply and erection of the structural steel framework of a General Hospital Block of 650 beds at the South Brisbane Auxiliary Hospital.

In conformity with the Government's decentralisation policy a mental hospital is being constructed at Charters Towers to serve the northern part of the State. The new hospital will accommodate approximately 400 patients and the cost is estimated to be about £1,300,000.



## ABORIGINALS

Queensland can justifiably claim to have done more than any other State to save the aborigines from extinction and improve their living standards. The Government spends annually £222,603 on its aboriginal citizens.

Queensland is the only State in Australia in which aborigines are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

The number of aborigines in Queensland now total 9,165. The half-blood population is 6,692 and there are about 5,000 Torres Strait islanders in the islands between Cape York and the New Guinea coast.



*Aboriginal Boys.*

Areas have been reserved for the aborigines throughout Queensland. Most of the aborigines live on these reserves, the total area of which is about 6,000,000 acres.

On the reserves at Cherbourg, near Murgon; Woorabinda, near Duaringa; and Palm Island, north of Townsville, model settlements with every essential health and social facility have been established. In a similar manner, missions for adults and children, subsidised by the Government, are conducted by the Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Seventh Day Adventists, The Brethren, and Lutheran Church.

The aim of the Queensland Government is to make the aboriginal, as far as practicable, a self-reliant member of his community and ultimately to take his place in the industrial life of the State. With this in view, the Government is giving particular attention to the welfare of children.



Primary schools have been established on every settlement and church mission, and at the Government settlements, domestic science and manual training are taught.

White matrons and nursing sisters are employed in the hospitals. Maternal and baby welfare form portion of the State programme of better health for mother and child. Native girls are being trained as nurses.

Shows displaying native arts and crafts, and providing for sporting activities, are held annually.

Well-equipped hospitals have been established on every Government settlement and church mission.

Primary schools, with classes for manual and rural training of boys and domestic training of girls, have been established on all settlements.

From the manual training classes, boys are recruited for the settlement artisan gangs. All building work on Government settlements is carried out by them.

Tuition is given native boys in the pastoral industry, and practically all stock work is carried out by aboriginals.



*Aboriginal Trainee Nurses.*



## NATIONAL PARKS

In Queensland there are 229 National Parks of great botanical and geological interest, aggregating 730,654 acres of natural beauty, mountain scenery, and sanctuaries of animal and bird life.

These National Parks include the principal coral islands of the Great Barrier Reef, with Hinchinbrook Island, the Whitsunday Group and other islands off the coast.

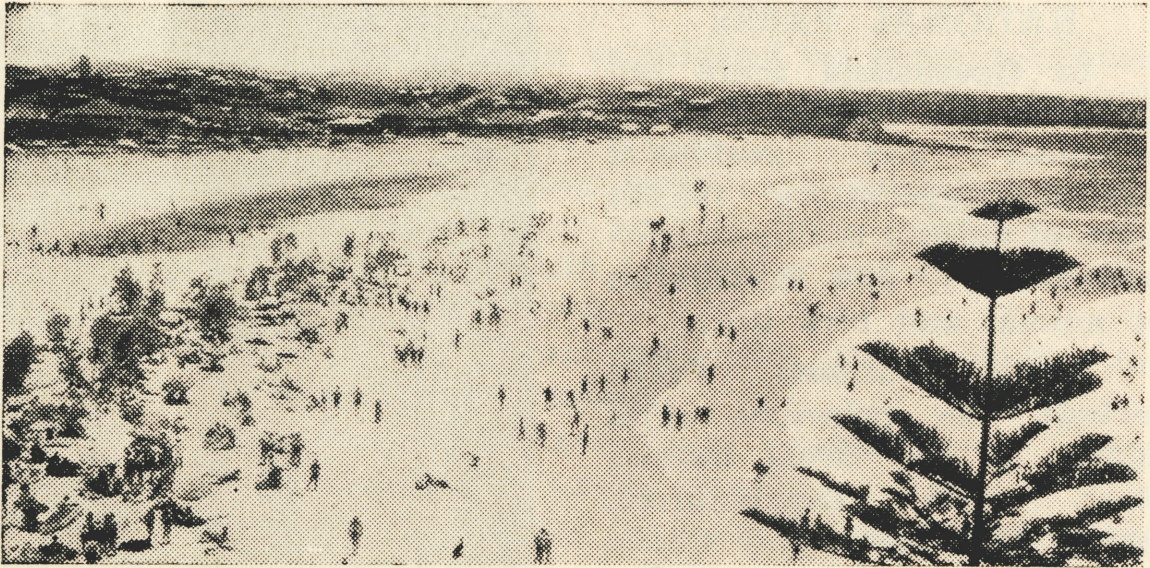
The national parks have hundreds of waterfalls and natural caves of great beauty and unusual structure, and their flora and fauna are unique in natural history.

The celebrated Antarctic beeches of Lamington Plateau are among the oldest trees in the world. Here also are to be found the rare dormouse possum and the Rufous scrub bird.

*Millaa Millaa  
Waterfall.*







*Greenmount Beach, Coolangatta.*

## **SPORT AND RECREATION**

Queensland's sunny climate encourages outdoor life and the playing of sports all the year round. In the delightful winter weather, football—Rugby Union, Rugby League, Australian Rules and Soccer—is the main sport. In the summer, cricket, swimming, surfing, track and field games, and sailing are most popular.

All the year round golf, tennis, bowls, horse-racing, coursing and fishing may be pursued.

With the variety of its fish life and the number of fishing resorts available, the 2,000-mile coastline, fringed for over two-thirds of its length by the Great Barrier Reef, provides an extensive breeding and spawning ground in which it is estimated fully 250 varieties of edible fish are to be found.

Queensland has hundreds of miles of magnificent beaches, and during the summer months—and to a less extent in winter—the seaside with its rolling Pacific surf is the great attraction. The vigorous pastime of surfing, with its accompanying sun-bathing, has a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population.



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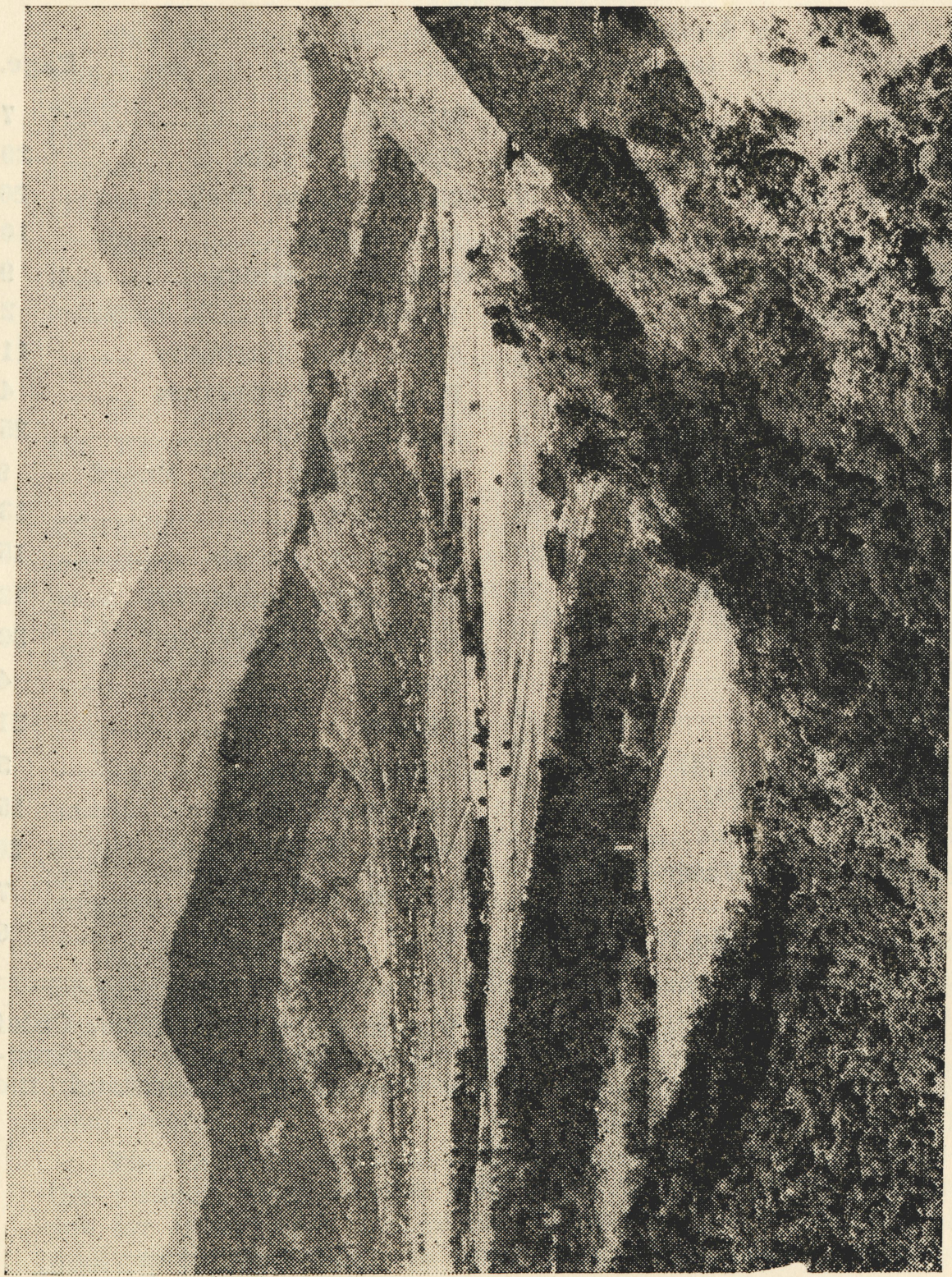
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*Barron River sugar lands.*





*Giant Groper, Hayman Island*



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